

—The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.
\$1 in advance will pay for six months.
\$5 will pay for three copies one year.

* Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Semi-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them.
—Postage must be paid.

Revolution in Maryland!
The Democracy of Maryland have achieved a glorious victory over Whiggery. The members of Congress elect, are as follows:

1st District, John G. Chapman, Whig.
2d " Thomas Perry Dem.
3d " T. W. Ligon, Dem.
4th " W. P. Giles, Dem.
5th " A. Constable, Dem.
6th " E. L. Whigg, No opposition.
In the last Congress, the entire delegation was Whig.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.	
Whigs.	
Allegheny	2
Washington	2
Frederick	3
Carroll	4
Montgomery	3
Baltimore county	5
do city	5
Anne Arundel	3
Calvert	1
Charles	3
Prince George's	4
Harford	4
Cecil	4
Kent	3
Queen Anne's	3
Talbot	3
Caroline	3
St. Mary's	3
Total	
31	39

The Baltimore Patriot of the 4th says—
There remain three counties to hear from—Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, each electing four delegates. They are all Whig counties, and ought to elect nothing but Whigs. If they have done so, we shall have 43 delegates and the Locofocos 39, in the House. The whole number of Delegates is 82, (not 79, as was erroneously stated in part of our edition yesterday), and the Locos must therefore get three more than it is ascertained they have now, to give them a majority. We do not believe they will get them.

P. S.—We have a report from Somerset that 3 Whigs and one Loco, (Capt. Bouldin, former Sheriff of the county), are elected. We understand that Capt. B. got 300 votes in Brinkley district, a strong Whig district, which elected him.
If this account be true, the Whigs have 34 and the Locos 40 votes, leaving Dorchester and Worcester to hear from.

SENATE.—The Senate comprises 15 Whigs and 6 Locos. No new Senators were elected this year.

Twaddlers.

The subject is from the New Haven Register. It is good, because it is true; and its truth will be recognized by men of discrimination everywhere. Had the writer been personally acquainted with certain members of the Old Democratic Junta at Indianapolis, for instance, he could not have given a more faithful portrait of them.

The greatest patriot now-a-days, (in his own estimation,) is the conservative twaddler and dodger. With him nothing is right that has not been reached by a round-about process, and which puts him in office of influence. Directness of pursuit, is with him an unnatural as honesty of purpose. When the barracks are comfortable none so sure as he of the soundness of your cause; when the cause is threatened, none so great a coward in the camp—and he makes his treachery with fault-finding, grumbles about "leaders," and keeps out of harm's way. If you are defeated, he is shouting victory in the enemy's camp; if successful, he is at your elbow at the first breaking of bread, and drinks superfluous destruction on the vanquished. It was his head that planned, and his arm that obtained the victory. He then becomes anxious about a division of the spoils—tenderly anxious—and trusts that the strong men, the "old dictators" of the party will not be allowed to "manage things"—lest a great many good fellows, like himself, be not able to endure the proscription of being denied an office! He knows his own weaknesses as an honest soldier, and he has sense enough to feel that the old campaigners know him for a shirk, at best; a worse than Dalgatry—for he wouldn't fight when he pledged himself to do so. Your twaddler, too, is as poor in council as in the field. He is full of apprehension, lest a principle boldly avowed trends on the horns of some tender convert, or brother twaddler, who intends perhaps to desert at the first reverse. He wants a moderate man for leaders—such as are not worth shooting as prisoners, and imbecile for good when conquerors. He is in short, a pest at all times; and a victory won by such fellows, is the worst thing that can befall any party.

It is a great mistake in any party, to conciliate the time serving at the expense of the true and tried in its ranks. Letting down the bars to enable a spavined and broken down hack to enter in, weakens the best cause, by allowing the best advocates; and loses it three honest men for every twaddler it gains. It is an equally mistaken notion, that twaddlers may be consulted and rewarded with office, on the ground that the true men need no reward, as the officer who takes counsel from the doubtful instead of the proved, is soon distrusted by the honest soldier.

Alvord & Woodward's New Store.

We dropped into Alvord & Woodward's the other day, just to look at the arrangements of their new store in Norris's Block. We don't think we shall do so again in a hurry; for it is a pure aggravation to see such splendid piles of goods without the means of buying them all! Just think of it—six hundred shawls alone for one item! at all prices, and of all qualities, colors, shapes, and sizes. And then the stacks of calicoes, which one can hardly believe to be mere calico till it touches it; and thousands of other articles, which it would take a week to enumerate! Perhaps it's hardly right to speak of them, for it is not lawful to subject people to temptation. But then if one has but a limited sum in his pocket, and is positively predetermined not to run in debt, perhaps he can call and feast his eyes without imminent danger. He must have a great deal of firmness and self-denial, however; more than we have got: for we had a carry home a bundle in spite of the leanness of our pockets. They charge nothing for a sight!

Hon. H. W. Ellsworth.

We have received a letter from Mr. ELLSWORTH, U. S. Charge d'Affaires to Sweden and Norway, announcing his safe arrival at London. His family and himself are in excellent health.

Col. Young, we are glad to perceive, has been selected as the Democratic candidate for Senator, from the 4th Senatorial district of New York.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 16, 1845.

[Volume V—Number 17.]

Sweating Blood—Chairovance.

A remarkable case of something is said to have been exhibited, for some time past, in the person of SUZAN E. PEARSON, a young woman living with Mr. Hiram Westfall, in this town. She has been afflicted several times with severe spasms, in which she suffers great pain, and on two or three occasions sweat blood profusely over the stomach, and from the forehead. This sweating of blood she prophesied before hand, and on each occasion, it took place at the precise time predicted, in the presence of respectable persons, whose testimony we are bound to believe. It is also said that she has frequently, when setting in a closed room, related accurately what some members of the family were doing in other apartments of the house or premises. That she will tell the time of day to a minute, by a time piece in another room, out of her sight—and that frequently she has been heard reading the Bible correctly and fluently in her dark room. She says she can read and tell the time of day perfectly well in the dark, as it is all plain to her sight. Many of her sayings and doings are strange beyond the common experience of human actions. We give them as we have heard them from respectable witnesses.—*Wabash Courier.*

The occurrences related above, or a part of them, happened while one of the Editors of the State Sentinel, was on a recent visit to Terre Haute, and he can testify that the Courier falls short in its relations of the preternatural phenomena, as testified to by the witnesses. The young woman in the first place had predicted, as stated by the respectable family in which she resides, that she should be taken sick on a certain day and hour, that she should be peculiarly affected; should for a certain length of time, sweat blood; and finally, that she should recover on a certain day, some two weeks from the first attack of illness, at 2 o'clock. All these events are said to have happened as the subject predicted. There were also various other similar strange incidents, which we shall not specify, as we have been promised a full account from the pen of a capable gentleman, who can testify to much from his own personal knowledge. How much of these phenomena is to be attributed to the influence of the imagination over the subject herself; and how much the witnesses of the phenomena may have been misled by anticipations of them, is more than we can pretend to decide. But if we allow as much weight to the testimony of the latter, as we should to their testimony in relation to ordinary occurrences, then the case is more remarkable than that of the "Seers of Prevorst," an account of which was recently published by the Harper's, translated from the German; and is equal if not superior to the alleged revelations of Emmanuel Swedenborg, which were made the basis of new religious ideas.

What is not the least remarkable circumstance in this case, is that there is apparently no Mesmerism in it. In fact it is said that experiments to magnetize Miss Pearson have been made in vain. Neither does she appear to have been in the "sleep-waking" state, as related of the "Seers of Prevorst." But while making her predictions, as well as at all other times, she is apparently in an ordinary condition of mind.

We hope soon to have a full account of this case from the gentleman alluded to above.

A New City in Massachusetts.

The immense special advantages secured by the Tariff to the Manufacturing capitalists—cramping their pockets to repletion—finds employment not only in the constant extension of Rail Road lines from Boston to all points of the compass from that centre, but in addition to these, improves rapidly old manufacturing towns, and builds new ones as if by magic. A new city called Essex, near Lowell, is now being built, the progress of which is thus described by the Bunker Hill Aurora:

"We visited a few days since the site of the projected manufacturing city of Essex. The company have purchased nearly twenty-eight hundred acres of land on both sides of the Merrimack river, in the townships of Andover and Methuen, Essex county, at Andover Bridge, about 26 miles from Boston. There is here a considerable fall in the river, and just above this fall an immense dam is now in progress of construction. It is about 9 miles below the city of Lowell, and will flow the water back a distance of about seven miles, which of course will be the extent of what may be termed the pond. A coffer-dam, occupying half the river, has been constructed in the centre, the river now running on both sides of it. The bed of the river here is about six hundred feet wide, and is to be widened 300 feet, so as to make the dam 900 feet in length. The dimensions of the dam will be in length 900 feet; in height 25 feet from the base line; width at base line 35 feet, and at the top a slope of 10 or 15 feet, and is a work of no small magnitude and importance.

"About half a mile above the dam, on the Methuen side of the river, the canal for supplying the water power to the factories, will commence. This is to be 100 feet wide and 20 or 30 feet deep, and will run parallel with the river, at an average distance of 300 feet from it.

"There are at present about 300 men engaged upon various portions of the work. Granite of an excellent quality is obtained at a distance of about three miles, and sand in abundance is procured in the vicinity. It is designed to get the centre portion of the dam so far completed as to be able to turn the water over at the present fall. The enterprise is an important one, involving the expenditure of a large amount of capital, and we doubt not will be successful in building up a city."

The National Road.

Petitions for an appropriation for the Cumberland Road have been published several weeks, and a call was made through the papers that they might be circulated for signatures. They can yet be had at this office. Those who are desirous of the completion of this great national work, must do something more than talk about it. Every one who can spare a little time, should take one around. Others should at least take the trouble of signing their names to one. We hope all interested will take the matter in hand at once.

It is stated that Caleb J. McNulty, the defaulting clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, and who for his delinquency was universally repudiated by the Democratic party, has joined the Whigs, and that he is to run as the coon candidate for the legislature in Knox county this fall. Glad of it. When Swartwout turned rascal and fobbed the government money, the feds took to their bosoms and made him their pet champion. McNulty possesses all the elements necessary to make him a regular built federal coon. Some other rascals in our party had better join the Whigs. They naturally belong to that party.

ANTI-RENTERS.—The trial of the Anti-Rent leader, Dr. Boughton, has terminated in a verdict of guilty. Judge Edmonds, having first granted the prisoner a few days wherein to arrange his private business, sentenced him to "confinement in the Clinton County State Prison during the term of his natural life."

At Delhi, on the 20th, the grand jury, at midnight, presented to the court 39 indictments against individuals for being armed and disguised (11 in custody,) and indictments against 94 individuals for murder, 32 of whom are in custody. The whole number indicted during the session is 242. The court is adjourned sine die.

Progress of Protection.

The Lowell Patriot of September 20th, contains an account of a meeting of boarding house-keepers, connected with the factories; the object being to obtain from the corporate factories, an advance in the price paid for the board of females, \$1 25 cents per week. The Patriot remarks:

The price paid for board, we are well satisfied, is lower than in justice it should be—it is not sufficient to a fair remuneration of the necessary expenses of providing a good table and other accommodations. All, we believe—even the agents themselves—will admit that the price is too low. Then, why not advance it? We will not undertake to say that the agents are directly to blame in the matter. They act for others; yet their influence, we have no doubt, is quite sufficient, if rightly directed, to secure a prompt and satisfactory advance in the price of board. The stockholders are now reaping rich and abundant harvests, and they can well afford to be just if not generous.

We think so also, but justice forms no part of the profits of the trade. The boarding houses cost per day to feed and lodge a stout girl who must labor fourteen hours per day, being upwards of the magnificent sum of five cents each meal and two cents for lodging. We think that stockholders who pay such sums while they receive twenty per cent dividends, cannot have impudence to complain of foreign pauper labor.—*N. Y. News.*

"PAUPER LABOR."—The success with which the eastern manufacturers used the cry of "foreign pauper labor" in compelling consumers to pay taxes to manufacturers, is already being turned against themselves. The *Traveller* has been the most persevering utterer of the unmeaning cry, and we find in the paper of Thursday the following reason for supposed distress of shoemakers in New York:

"The boots and shoes made in the city, are principally 'Custom-made,' that is, made to order. The more common article sold here, is chiefly manufactured in the Eastern States, where the workmen can live for almost less than the sum it costs our city mechanics. Transportation from those places here amounts to a mere song, and consequently our market is filled with this kind of work, and the laborer on this branch of industry in our city is compelled to submit to the grinding competition engendered, and give all his time and his health to earn food and clothes."

The pauper labor of New England is now the great evil it seems. The pauper labor of old England was to be kept out by a Tariff. What remedy is to be applied to the pauper labor of New England? A Protective Tariff? All the Railroads to be pulled up and a Custom House set astride of the Hudson.—*N. Y. News.*

—The strike at Pittsburgh among the factory hands has not only failed, but the manufacturing employers have increased the number of working hours. This is always the end of a struggle of poverty against wealth. It is almost uniformly within the power of the employer to take exemplary vengeance; and he rarely fails to do it. We hope that the next Congress will bear all these matters in mind. These manufacturers are public benefactors. They come begging Congress for protection, for the shillings to be extracted out of the pockets of the consumers; among whom are these poor operatives. We have now a Democratic Congress, and we insist that these gentlemen beggars come importuning for favors that that body shall recollect that American industry does indeed need protection from these big game hunters who live upon the spoils which partial legislation takes from the industry of the country. One thing is clear, these strikes and failures will satisfy all working men as to how much protection of capital benefits them. The enormous per cent of manufacturers are not for them. Submission, submission—that's the word for laborers, especially little boys and girls in the factories.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Contrast the above with the following paragraph, which we copy from the Stamford (England) Mercury, of Aug. 15. By and by, we perhaps shall have laws to protect workers as well as capitalists.

At the Southwark police court on Saturday last, Mr. G. T. W. Chaplin, flax-manufacturer, of the Grove, Southwark, pleaded guilty to working six females under 18 years of age more than twelve hours a day, by which he had incurred a penalty of £1, on each case. He said he had misapprehended the act, for though he had on some occasions worked some hands more than twelve hours and a half, they had never worked more than 69 hours a week, as they left off at one o'clock every Saturday, thereby giving them an opportunity of enjoying longer recreation than if they had continued to work until 7 o'clock every other day. This being a case that had occurred before a metropolitan police magistrate, Mr. Traill mitigated the penalty to 20s. each, which defendant paid, and was discharged.

ENGLISH MEANNESS.—The Mayor of Windsor, England, by name Thomas Clarke, Esq., undertook, as appears by the *London Sun*, of Aug. 26, to cheat a railroad company out of a few shillings fare, by pretending to be the man-servant of his own daughter, a young lady about 21 years of age. He was detected on the route, and was compelled to pay the difference of fare, besides a fine of ten dollars, which he forked over, looking like a dog caught in the act of stealing sheep. He was on his way to a fashionable watering place in the Isle of Wight, and was, when there, doubtless one of the "upper ten thousand," but minus the sum of "two pound three." By virtue of his office he is one of the Queen's attendants, who was shortly expected at the Isle of Wight, on her return from her continental tour. The editor of the *London paper* calls this a "very unpleasant situation," and so we should think it was in a dignitary of his calibre.

AN UNFAITHFUL POSTMASTER.—Benjamin B. Brown, who has for several years past, had charge of the Post Office at Northfield, N. H., was recently arrested for stealing money from letters. He confessed his guilt, and was bound over for trial before the U. S. Circuit Court, to be held at Concord on the 8th October. Up to the time of these disclosures, Mr. Brown had sustained a good character in the community in which he lived. For many years he has been the town clerk of Northfield, and at the last election was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote.

A FAITHFUL POSTMASTER.—James Simpson, Esq., Postmaster at New Hampton, New Hampshire, has held that office twenty-nine years. During that time the mail has been regularly opened at his own hands, except in two instances, and then his absence from home was occasioned by sickness and death of a relative. Beat that who can.

A BRITISH FLEET FOR OREGON.—The New York True Sun says that the British fleet recently noticed, "consists of two 104 gun ships, four frigates and three steamers. Under the command of an experienced squadron, it is, in fact, a squadron of observation, sailing with sealed orders, and having on board a full complement of Oregon, should their landing be deemed advisable, and also a Governor for the territory, should circumstances warrant his assuming that position to carry out the instructions under which he has been sent. Such, we learn from a gentleman directly from England, and who was at Spithead at the time of the sailing of the squadron, was well understood among the officers of the squadron to be the objects of the mission on which they were about starting."

The N. Y. Herald says that a number of enterprising young adventurers, full of youth and enthusiasm are preparing to start on an expedition to some of the Northern States of Mexico or California, with similar views to those which animated the early settlers of Texas, who brought about the revolution or conflict in that State, which has ultimately produced the annexation of that territory to the United States.

Free Trade—What is it?

The most perfect exemplification of actual free trade which the world ever saw, is to be found in these United States, considered as twenty-six "sovereign and independent" communities. Each buys what it pleases of the others, and sells what they respectively please to buy of it, without let or hindrance—without the interference of Custom-house officers—without charges or duties of any kind. Is it not a convenient system? Is it not a just one? Does it not promote the interests of all?

Apply the protective system to these States, and each of them would lay duties upon the products of each of the others. New York would prohibit the admission of wheat from the West, and of cotton and woolen manufactures from New England, or charge them with exorbitant duties, because she can produce her own wheat, and manufacture her own cloths. Georgia would prohibit the importation of sugar from Louisiana, and elsewhere, because she could grow her own sugar; and by making the duty high enough, the business would be eminently profitable to the growers; they might even be able to export the commodities. Every State, instead of exchanging the commodities which she could most naturally and advantageously produce, for those which other States could most advantageously produce would by duties and prohibitions, seek to exclude those foreign commodities. Thus all would do what they could, to invert the order of nature—raising oranges in Maine, and making ice in Louisiana.

Substitute 26 nations for the 26 American States, and we are prepared to see how mutually beneficial would be a system of free trade, if mutually adopted by those nations. But it is said, other nations tax our commodities, and we must tax theirs in return. Is this an honest argument, or only a pretext? If the former, then in proportion as other nations relax their restrictions, we shall do the same. If the latter, we shall secretly depreciate any such change, and perhaps openly denounce it, as in the case of the British Anti-Corn Law League. The grand object of that Association is the promotion of free trade; more especially free trade in breadstuffs; and first of all, in England herself. The value of breadstuffs imported into Great Britain and Ireland, has amounted, on the average of the last twelve years, to \$17,000,000 per annum; and would have been still greater, but for the heavy duties. No nation, perhaps, is so deeply interested in a repeal of those duties—the very object of the Anti-Corn Law League—as the United States. Why then should we, or any of us, ally ourselves with the British-corn monopolists, against the efforts of the most excellent and truly noble association?

We must have revenue. Undoubtedly; and there is no mode of raising it so little burdensome to the people, because so little perceived by them, as by duties on imports. We propose no other mode of raising it, except the three or four millions realized annually from the sales of public lands; we know of none better. Still, it is a mode which bears very hard upon men of small means, because it compels them to pay almost as much per head, as the same number of rich men; whereas the latter are able to pay an immense marine and trade tax, without being in proportion to their property. A man worth \$100,000 probably consumes half as much of dutiable goods, on an average, as a man worth \$100,000. Consequently the latter pays but twice as much for the support of Government as the former; whereas he ought to pay a hundred times as much. But waiving all this, we agree that the necessary revenue, over and above the proceeds of land sales, is best raised by duties on imports.

The average annual expenditures of the Government for many years past, have been nearly or quite \$30,000,000. If we should keep clear of wars and other extraordinary charges we may possibly reduce them to \$25,000,000. To do this, however, will require the most rigid economy. If we sell the revenue from lands \$5,000,000 annually, there will remain to be raised by duties on imports, \$20,000,000. To raise this amount, would require an average duty of 21 1/2 per cent. on \$100,000,000 of imports; which is about the average of our importations for the last 4 years. Nearly or quite one-tenth of our imports consists of specie, which of course is free of duty. Sundry other articles are necessarily free of duty, or subject to less duty than 20 per cent. Making these deductions it would be found that a horizontal duty of 25 per cent., in order to afford the requisite revenues. And the cost and charges of importation would be equal to about 15 per cent. more.

So that the worst that could happen to the manufacturer, would be that the most ultra free trade men, should be called, be carried out, would be that they, the manufacturers, would have a protection against foreign commodities, of 40 per cent. on the value; or two fifths of the cost of the article. Is not this protection enough? Can it be expedient to manufacture in this country, goods which can be made twenty-fifths cheaper elsewhere? Cannot our labor be turned to better account in some other way?

But most free trade men are willing to make some discrimination in favor of particular articles. McKay's bill, which was before Congress at the last session, made a discrimination. The free trade men generally would have been satisfied with that bill. They would be satisfied with it now. The maximum range of duties that we have the exception of the country articles, was 30 per cent. ad valorem. There add 15 per cent. of cost of importation, and it makes a protection to the American manufacturer of 45 per cent. At this rate of duty a shirting which costs 74 cents in Manchester could only be laid down here 104 cents, thus:

Cost in Manchester	7 25
Duty and expenses 45 per cent.	3 30
Total	
	10 55

In other words we consent to pay our own manufacturers 10 55-100 for goods which we can buy in England at 7 25-100. If this is not enough, we are of opinion that the business cannot be worth pursuing. At any rate, it ought not to be pursued at a greater expense than this to consumers.

The question then at issue before the country, is not whether there shall be high protective duties, or low duties, but whether there shall be moderate duties, levied with a primary view to revenue, or extravagant, and even prohibitory duties on many articles, laid for the sake of protection. Manifestly, prohibitory duties can produce no revenue, because under such duties no goods would be imported. If prohibitory duties were extended to all articles, there would be no revenue, and it would become necessary to resort to direct taxation for the support of Government. It is therefore quite as correct to charge the Tariff men with being in favor of direct taxation, as the free trade men. It is only by misrepresenting the doctrines of the latter, that they can be made to appear anything but just, reasonable and proper.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The New York Courier thus attempts to crowd Judge McLean off the presidential platform:

"No opinion seems to be more universal now, or more wisely settled than that the occupation of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the U. S. is a virtual renunciation of all claim and aspiration thereafter to political office. The judges of that court are a priesthood consecrated and set apart, and no more to be mingled up in the debating stir of politics; and under no circumstances can any one of them ever become a candidate for popular favor."

The Abolitionists of Massachusetts have nominated SAMUEL E. SEWALL as their candidate for Governor, and ELIhu BURRITT, the "learned Blacksmith," for Lieut. Governor.

Mr. ALBINOLO—a naturalized citizen of this country—was recently ordered to leave Leghorn on account of an old political offence committed against the government. Had the American consul, however, behaved like a decent white man, Mr. A. who was on commercial business solely, would not have had his rights so ruthlessly outraged. This consul is an Italian, a particular friend of the Austrian consul at Leghorn, and aided in the persecution of Mr. A., instead of protecting him.

Oregon.

It is most marvelous that certain prints among us, pretending to be advocates of peace, should on all occasions, whenever a foreign nation sets up any claim to that which unequivocally belongs to the United States, immediately take sides with that power against their own country, argue in favor of the assumed rights of the foreign nation and invite it to persist in its aggressions, assuring it that all the "respectable portion of the United States" are in favor of surrendering that which it claims, and that none but demagogues uphold the claims of the United States. They pretend it is "for the sake of peace." They are continually urging bribes to England to break the peace, under the pretence that they are opposed to war. England was bribed with half the State of Maine to claim all Oregon, although she has a right to none of it. We say all Oregon, because she demands the Columbia to its mouth, in lat. 43, and the Mexican boundary comes to 42, leaving the United States one degree out of the 12 they own on the ocean. The surrender of this to England will, like the surrender of the Northern boundary, be a bribe to a further claim, which is already preparing in California. The possession of California opens an endless dispute to be kept up to "avoid war." Now, war is only to be avoided by at once giving England to understand that her encroachments on this continent have ceased. The matter will then end. The most extraordinary want of acquaintance is displayed in relation to the importance of American interests in the Pacific ocean, and the absolute necessity which has long since existed, to establish the United States authority over Oregon. Let us take a glance at the whale trade that landed at the Sandwich Islands from Jan. 1st to Oct. 1st, 1844.

	Ships.	Men.	Value.
American,	318	9,450	\$16,308,948
Bremen,	19	430	\$11,296
French,	24	720	\$34,366
Danish,	1	30	\$6,000
English,	1	30	\$4,000
New Brunswick,	3	90	\$17,000
Total,	383	10,800	\$18,225,910

This interest is almost entirely American, and does not include a large trade in American vessels from the North-west coast to China, and thence home. These vessels touch at the Sandwich Islands for supplies, most of which are grown on the Oregon territory. Now for this immense interest the United States have never had a single port in the whole Pacific where this trade can be carried on. The whole has depended entirely upon the hospitality of the Sandwich Islands, and for ten years Congress has been flooded with petitions from those interested, to institute some sort of authority and laws on the Oregon for their protection, some sort of refuge in case of necessity. This has been totally unheeded. It is true a bill was presented to extend the Iowa jurisdiction over the Oregon, and also to erect the new territory of the Nebraska and extend its authority over the Oregon, but was not discussed last session. Thus an immense marine and trade tax, which is being abandoned by our government, and no place of resort now exists but the Sandwich Islands. What was the situation of that trade, and what the consternation of those interested, when two years ago the English, under Lord George Paulet, seized those islands and annexed them to the British Crown? At one blow 300 American ships and 10,000 seamen were at the mercy of the waves. It is true that the chief of the British commander caused his movement to be proclaimed; but it was only premature. Twenty years ago the British seized the Falkland Islands in a similar manner. The movement was premature, and they backed out. In 1838 the time was ripe, and they re-annexed them to the British crown by "right of discovery." England and in all last year but one whaler in the Pacific yet she has four government vessels at the islands and on the Oregon coast. Now we have only harbor on that whole coast is the mouth of the Columbia, and it is the only point in the property of the United States, where a settlement for the support of a vast Pacific trade can be made. England to all appearance, is on the point of seizing that harbor and repeating her blunders of the Sandwich Islands. The Sandwich Islands—although her whole interest in Oregon is a fast decreasing fur trade conducted by a few miserable trappers, and one whaler on the Pacific. One movement of hers, however, will sweep the whole American interest in the Pacific to destruction, and we are told that the only way to preserve peace is to give her right to make that movement. To allow the English to remain in possession of the islands is to surrender the independence of the Sandwich Islands, to strengthen their claim to California, already announced by negotiations, fortunately discovered, with Santa Ana, and to throw open the western frontier to her ceaseless encroachments. This we are told, is the "way to preserve peace." There are two classes who advocate this policy: the one is superficial and thoughtless, and supposes it to be his country's duty to render the independence of the Sandwich Islands, to strengthen their claim to California, already announced by negotiations, fortunately discovered, with Santa Ana, and to throw open the western frontier to her ceaseless encroachments. This we are told, is the "way to preserve peace." There are two classes who advocate this policy: the one is superficial and thoughtless, and supposes it to be his country's duty to render the independence of the Sandwich Islands, to strengthen their claim to California, already announced by negotiations, fortunately discovered, with Santa Ana, and to throw open the western frontier to her ceaseless encroachments. This we are told, is the "way to preserve peace." 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